WASHINGTON UPDATE

- **NSF's continuing awards to be cut 2 pct.**
- **New student-aid applications draw criticism**

The National Science Foundation has announced that most of its continuing awards for research and training will be 2 per cent lower this year than the agency had intended.

The foundation usually plans in advance to increase support for continuing projects every year to help them meet inflationary costs. The 2 per cent will be subtracted from the planned amounts for 1990.

The reductions were necessary, foundation administrators said, because of across-the-board cuts in the budgets of many agencies—including the N.S.F.—to help pay for anti-drug programs and to meet the requirements of the deficit-reduction law.

However, N.S.F. officials have asked scientists not to reduce the salaries of students being paid from their grants. The agency is also protecting from budget cuts a few programs that emphasize training, including graduate fellowships. No across-the-board reduction will be made in new grants awarded in fiscal 1990, foundation officials added.

—COLLEEN CORDES

■

The Education Department has implemented a new system for processing student-aid forms amid complaints that the new applications will confuse students.

The system was changed in an attempt to simplify the application procedure, and was expanded to include five companies. Three new companies have joined a field long dominated by the American College Testing Program and the College Board's College Scholarship Service (*The Chronicle*, August 9).

The Education Department required that all the companies begin their forms with a common "core" of questions that pertain to eligibility for federal aid programs. Those questions are followed by a space for parents and students to sign and date the form.

Some aid officials are worried that students will stop there, although many colleges recommend that they continue to the "supplemental information" section, where they are asked to provide additional data that can be used for awarding state or institutional aid.

Congress ordered the core questions as part of a plan that will let students apply for aid in 1991-92 at no cost if they complete only the core questions; students who complete the entire document will pay whatever fee the processing company charges. For 1990-91, all students who complete any part of the form must pay the fees.

Brian Fitzgerald, staff director of Congress's Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance, said the idea of using a core of questions has been controversial since it was proposed. Proponents believe the core questions are sufficient for most colleges and states, while opponents argue that their institutions need the supplemental data, Mr. Fitzgerald said.

—THOMAS J. DELOUGHRY

Schemes to Win Student Aid Increase With College Costs

Continued from Preceding Page

were intended to benefit the neediest students.

Financial-aid consultants say they have been stained by criticism that should be directed at the few "bad apples" in the business.

Kalman A. Chany, president of Campus Consultants, a five-year-old New York City company, says much of the criticism stems from administrators' resentment of consultants.

Instead of acknowledging that the consultants help families obtain needed funds, administrators see the consultants as interfering in the aid process, he says.

Mr. Chany argues that having consultants sign applications will mark his clients for unfairly selective audits by aid administrators.

But Janet A. Molitor, of Janet's College Tuition Aid Counseling Service on Long Island, says that, because many consultants are unscrupulous, the industry needs to be more closely scrutinized. Her company, she says, is "in the minority because we really do the forms with integrity."

Anthony J. Bellia, dean of enrollment management at Canisius College and a leading supporter of the signature requirement, says the federal government has not seriously considered the issue of consultants and the schemes that some may propose to families.

Most of the schemes, administrators say, can be traced to financial consultants who promise to get parents the largest possible aid packages.

Officials, Mr. Bellia says, see the efforts to beat the student-aid system as isolated incidents in relation to the total of eight million aid recipients.

"They're isolated, but when you start putting them together nationally, you have to ask the question: How much money is involved?" he says.

More important, Mr. Bellia says, is the effect the schemes can have on individual campuses, where data reported on aid applications are also used to award institutional funds.

More Vigilant Investigations

At Canisius, he says, his staff one year rejected unsubstantiated claims that would have amounted to $400,000 in federal, state, and institutional aid. He attributes many of those claims to consultants, who filed 11 per cent of the 3,000 applications received by the college in 1986-87.

A. Dallas Martin, Jr., president of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, says campus officials have become more vigilant about investigating claims for aid and identifying common strategies that may be emerging on their campuses.

"We feel we have a professional responsibility to try to make sure the money is going to the students who are the most needy," Mr. Martin says.

What can be frustrating, he says, is that most of the schemes are legal.

"It doesn't border on the illegal, but it clearly violates the spirit and the intent" of student-aid programs, he says.

Income-Tax Amendments

For example, the strategy being used in Kansas involves parents filing amendments to income-tax statements for 1987 and 1988 to remove their children as dependents. Doing so, and establishing that the students had incomes of at least $4,000 in each of those years, can qualify the students as "independent" under the law governing student aid. Independent students generally qualify for larger aid awards.

Larry L. Viterna, director of financial aid at Kansas State University, says about 15 students have

FACT FILE: U.S. Funds for Colleges and Universities

The top 100 institutions in total federal obligations for fiscal 1988

	Research and development †		Total federal obligations †	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U.	$431,593,000	1	$592,176,000	1
Stanford U.	211,092,000	2	237,453,000	2
U. of Washington	181,393,000	4	220,260,000	3
Mass. Institute of Technology	187,558,000	3	214,557,000	4
Cornell U.	134,568,000	11	193,134,000	5
U. of California, Los Angeles	154,547,000	5	182,461,000	6
U. of Michigan	148,446,000	6	175,968,000	7
Howard U.‡	6,719,000	156	168,947,000	8
Columbia U., Main Division	139,108,000	9	165,157,000	9
U. of California, San Francisco	147,553,000	7	164,996,000	10
Pennsylvania State U.	105,243,000	18	164,492,000	11
U. of Minnesota	119,831,000	15	162,999,000	12
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	131,186,000	12	157,101,000	13
U. of California, San Diego	139,149,000	8	156,084,000	14
Yale U.	135,421,000	10	154,714,000	15
Harvard U.	125,242,000	13	151,591,000	16
U. of Pennsylvania	120,029,000	14	142,796,000	17
U. of California, Berkeley	106,153,000	16	134,582,000	18
U. of Colorado	105,772,000	17	130,414,000	19
U. of Southern California	99,399,000	19	117,569,000	20
U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	95,748,000	20	112,090,000	21
Washington U.	95,368,000	21	111,144,000	22
U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	85,266,000	24	106,418,000	23
Duke U.	92,763,000	23	105,453,000	24
U. of Rochester	94,885,000	22	105,445,000	25
U. of Pittsburgh	79,380,000	28	101,669,000	26
U. of Chicago	84,668,000	25	99,707,000	27
New York U.	79,516,000	27	96,781,000	28
Ohio State U.	62,946,000	36	93,213,000	29
U. of Arizona	65,258,000	33	90,728,000	30
U. of Texas, Austin	84,400,000	26	89,941,000	31
U. of Iowa	72,309,000	30	89,648,000	32
U. of Massachusetts	62,300,000	37	85,523,000	33
Louisiana State U.	38,882,000	60	80,586,000	34
Carnegie Mellon U.	74,577,000	29	80,412,000	35
U. of Florida	55,748,000	42	79,346,000	36
Michigan State U.	50,891,000	49	79,119,000	37
Georgia Institute of Technology	53,865,000	46	76,391,000	38
Boston U.	53,930,000	45	76,159,000	39
Indiana U.	52,664,000	48	75,562,000	40
U. of Alabama, Birmingham	59,933,000	38	74,711,000	41
Yeshiva U.	66,835,000	31	73,667,000	42
U. of Miami	58,241,000	40	73,064,000	43
Case Western Reserve U.	62,989,000	35	72,836,000	44
U. of Utah	56,686,000	41	72,742,000	45
U. of Maryland, College Park	54,072,000	44	72,455,000	46
Purdue U.	45,907,000	53	71,636,000	47
Texas A&M U.	43,216,000	55	71,401,000	48
California Institute of Technology	65,982,000	32	70,498,000	49
U. of California, Davis	55,239,000	43	68,184,000	50
Vanderbilt U.	58,389,000	39	67,772,000	51
Baylor C. of Medicine	63,117,000	34	67,648,000	52
Northwestern U.	53,105,000	47	65,132,000	53
Oregon State U.	$40,988,000	57	$63,542,000	54
Inter American U. of Puerto Rico, San German	0	—	61,556,000	55
Emory U.	50,889,000	50	59,215,000	56
U. of Virginia	46,045,000	52	57,085,000	57
U. of Illinois, Chicago	39,779,000	59	56,737,000	58
U. of Georgia	37,190,000	64	55,824,000	59
U. of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas	46,477,000	51	52,771,000	60
Princeton U.	45,365,000	54	52,604,000	61
New Mexico State U.	33,214,000	69	52,273,000	62
Utah State U.	26,696,000	85	51,970,000	63
U. of Kentucky	24,401,000	89	51,922,000	64
U. of Cincinnati	37,430,000	62	51,883,000	65
North Carolina State U.	31,743,000	74	51,545,000	66
City U. of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	35,220,000	67	51,488,000	67
Rutgers U.	28,645,000	78	50,084,000	68
U. of California, Irvine	40,947,000	58	49,842,000	69
U. of Connecticut	38,167,000	61	49,792,000	70
U. of Puerto Rico, Regional Colleges Administration	0	—	48,540,000	71
State U. of New York, Stony Brook	41,778,000	56	47,429,000	72
Gallaudet U.‡	1,141,000	269	46,608,000	73
U. of Vermont	27,914,000	81	46,118,000	74
Colorado State U.	32,164,000	72	45,245,000	75
U. of Hawaii, Manoa	33,044,000	70	45,190,000	76
Iowa State U.	15,955,000	110	44,838,000	77
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & St. U.	27,265,000	84	41,911,000	78
Rochester Institute of Technology	3,523,000	186	41,740,000	79
Virginia Commonwealth U.	32,413,000	71	41,607,000	80
U. of Missouri, Columbia	21,209,000	96	40,767,000	81
George Washington U.	33,431,000	68	40,413,000	82
Brown U.	31,367,000	75	40,278,000	83
Arizona State U.	16,133,000	108	40,111,000	84
U. of New Mexico	20,136,000	99	39,953,000	85
U. of Tennessee, Knoxville	19,667,000	100	39,771,000	86
Tufts U.	35,341,000	65	39,641,000	87
State U. of New York, Buffalo	29,884,000	77	39,563,000	88
Rockefeller U.	37,317,000	63	39,429,000	89
U. of California, Santa Barbara	31,878,000	73	38,619,000	90
Mississippi State U.	22,184,000	94	38,263,000	91
Temple U.	22,557,000	93	37,279,000	92
West Virginia U.	12,491,000	124	36,989,000	93
Washington State U.	18,427,000	101	36,760,000	94
U. of Maryland, Baltimore	31,322,000	76	36,484,000	95
U. of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	23,920,000	91	36,321,000	96
U. of Kansas	23,179,000	92	36,056,000	97
Georgetown U.	25,230,000	86	35,433,000	98
Wayne State U.	24,680,000	88	35,301,000	99
Woods Hole Oceanographic Inst.	35,285,000	66	35,299,000	100
Total, 100 institutions	**$6,443,108,000**		**$8,676,621,000**	
Total, all institutions	**$7,717,052,000**		**$14,073,069,000**	

Note: Federal obligations are funds set aside for payment. Institutions do not always receive them during the year in which they were obligated. This table differs from one published in the November 29, 1989, issue of The Chronicle, which covered research expenditures for fiscal year 1988, not obligations.

† Amounts shown represent total obligations from 15 federal agencies that accounted for about 95 per cent of all federal obligations to universities and colleges in the United States and for virtually all federal obligations to such institutions for scientific and engineering research and development. The figures exclude research and development obligations to university-administered, federally financed research-and-development centers.

‡ Howard U. and Gallaudet U. receive substantial appropriations from Congress each year for general operating expenses.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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Historians should make interview texts available to other researchers, new guidelines say: Page A5.

Tasteless jokes and offensive remarks create dilemmas for campus computer networks: Page A13.

The undergraduate curriculum has lost touch with the frontiers of knowledge, says Bard College's president: Page A13.

A $20-million exchange program that Congress asked Georgetown U. to operate is rife with problems, critics charge: Page A20.

College-desegregation plans that resulted from an important lawsuit are expiring, and civil-rights groups are concerned: Page A20.

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Oral Roberts U. says it closed its medical center when it failed to draw patients, but faculty members blame poor management: Page A27.

Students are increasingly concerned about social and environmental problems, according to college officials and a new survey: Page A31.

Mexico's National Autonomous U. is working to resolve a dispute over academic reforms: Page A37.

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Survey Finds Schools Gaining Larger Share of Companies' Gifts

Elementary, secondary education becoming a priority for business

By LIZ McMILLEN

American businesses are aiming a growing share of their charitable contributions at secondary schools and organizations working to improve pre-college education, a survey released last week indicates.

While overall company giving to education increased in 1988 to an estimated $2.1-billion, the proportion going to colleges and universities declined for the first time, apparently confirming the fears of many colleges about a change in corporations' charitable priorities.

The survey, an annual study of company giving by the Council for Aid to Education, shows that the proportion of corporate contributions going to higher education dropped from about 70 per cent in 1987 to 64 per cent in 1988. At the same time, the share of corporate giving to pre-collegiate education rose from 6 per cent to 8.8 per cent, while the proportion of gifts to other educational organizations, many of which are involved in pre-college education, rose from 25 per cent to 27 per cent.

'Sustained Concern' Seen

Officials at the council called the shift "the early stages of what looks to become a major, sustained corporate concern" for pre-college education. But they stopped

Continued on Page A28

Academics Are Divided Over High-Court Ruling on Tenure Documents

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Academics were divided last week on the probable impact of a unanimous Supreme Court ruling that ordered the University of Pennsylvania to turn over confidential peer-review documents to a federal agency that investigates discrimination complaints.

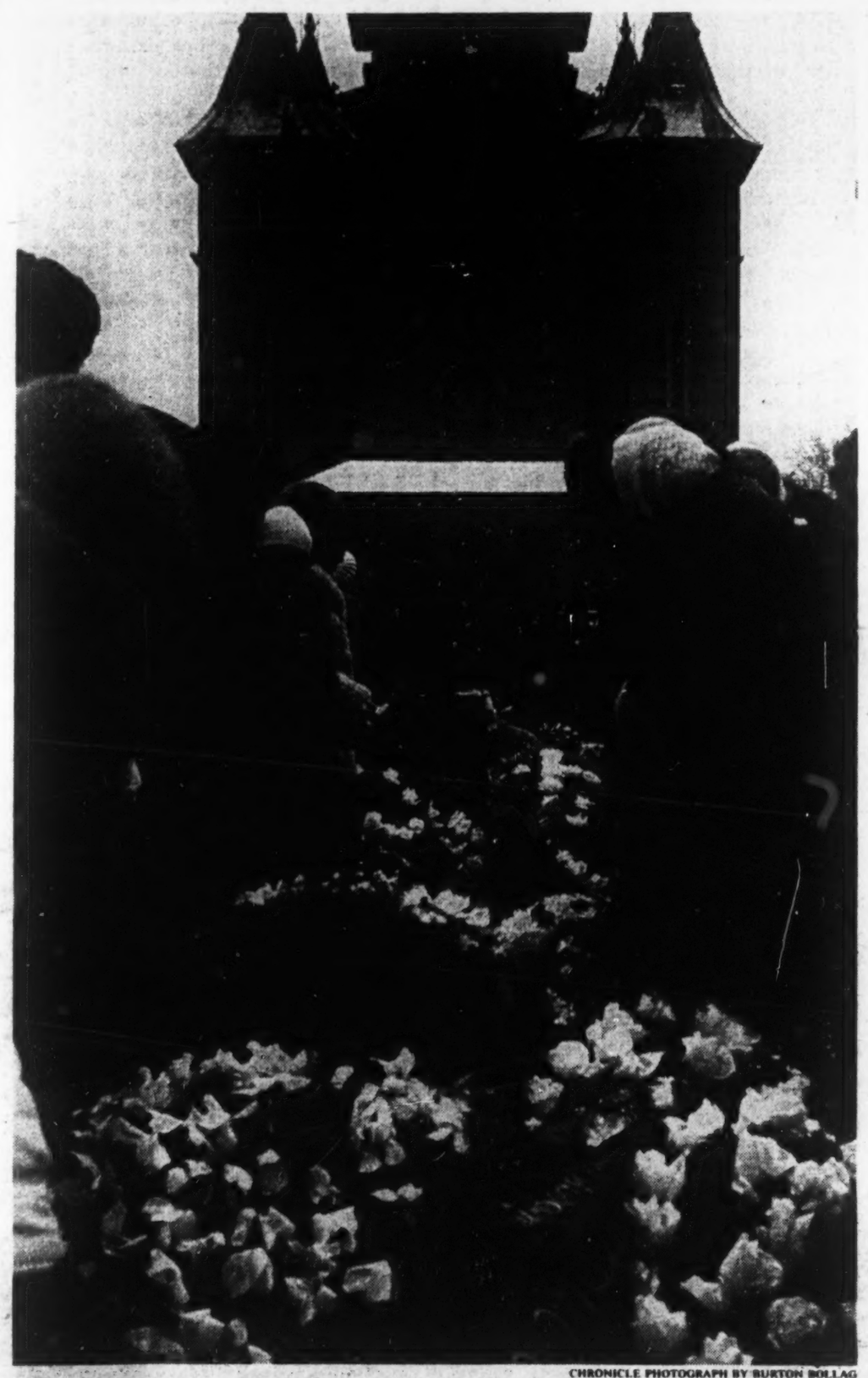
Some predicted that the process of evaluating candidates for promotion and tenure—traditionally confidential at many campuses—would be weakened by the decision. Others, however, said it would help insure fairer reviews and could provide an opportunity for campuses to examine their evaluation procedures to determine whether the degree of confidentiality was truly necessary or desirable.

In the case, *University of Pennsylvania* v. *Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*, the Court upheld the commission's right to subpoena university tenure files for an E.E.O.C. investigation into a case of alleged race and sex discrimination. While the ruling did not address individual disclosure policies, which vary in

Continued on Page A18

'IT WAS A DISASTER'

Rumania's Universities Try to Overcome Years of Fear, Isolation, and Privation



CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY BURTON BOLLAG

Rumanians gather in the main square of Timişoara during a national day of mourning for university students and others killed in the revolution.

By BURTON BOLLAG

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA

Before its overthrow last month, the despised regime of Nicolae Ceauşescu was following a policy of progressive strangulation of the country's universities, Rumanian academics say.

According to the academics, who are able to speak freely for the first time in years, they had been living in a nightmarish world of fear, isolation, privation, and absurd rituals of devotion to the ousted dictator.

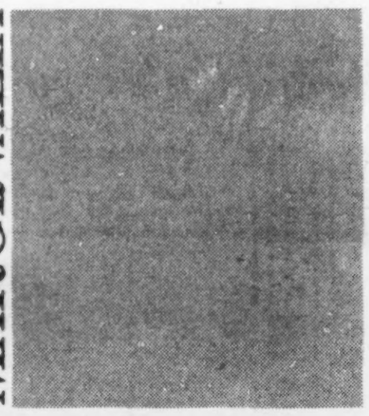
Under his rule, the academics say, Rumania had the lowest ratio of university students to total population in all of Europe—fewer than 7 in 1,000. Further, the number of humanities students was dropping steadily as the government increased places at polytechnic institutes, which focus on engineering. Some disciplines, including psychology and sociology, were dropped from the curriculum.

In addition, says Mihai Şora, the country's new Education Minister, basic research was virtually ended, and "all research was turned to applying already existing knowledge and techniques."

The Ceauşescu regime's attitude to-

Continued on Page A39

MARGINALIA



Story in the Roosevelt U. *Torch*:

LIBRARY CLOSES
FOR FINAL TIME

"Last week's dinner in the Roosevelt University library may be the finale to anguished students, who were often forced out during regular working hours.

"Once again, students had to pack up their books and leave the library as Desmond Egan, an Irish poet, had a dinner held in his honor Tuesday.

" 'We have ended that—at least that I'm aware of,' said Adrian Jones, director of RU library, referring to scheduling future events in the library during working hours.

"While many students resented the idea of turning the library into a banquet hall, the officials stood by the university's policy.

" 'There's no place to study today—the whole university is full of parties,' said John Heneghan, Student Senate president and a part-time library employee.

"The 'parties' that Heneghan referred to included the honorary dinner held in the library and the International Day festivities in the Congress Lounge. Heneghan also noted that the workmen spreading new carpet in the Michigan Avenue Lounge further hindered studying.

"But RU Library Director Adrian Jones said that the dinner was almost non-negotiable.

" 'Mr. (Jerome) Stone has for many years been very good to the university," Jones said, referring to RU's Board of Trustee chairman emeritus who sponsored the dinner.

" 'He has been a major benefactor,' Jones said. '(University administrators) felt they couldn't very well refuse his request.

" 'The library is meant primarily for students' study and research,' Jones agreed. 'The library policy is not to let it be used for events that coincide with student library hours.'

"However, some students were not convinced with the official version and questioned the use of the library for hosting dinners.

" 'I had planned to get a lot done tonight,' said Crystal Coleman, a graduate marketing major. 'I was really upset when I saw the sign (that read that the library would be closed at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday). Don't they have any place else to eat?' . . ."

■

From the Rockford (Ill.) *Register Star:*

"The House of Representatives yesterday overwhelmingly rejected Gov. James R. Thompson's veto and awarded $500,000 toward a Rockford branch of Northern Illinois University. . . .

" 'We have over 800 manufacturing plants in the Rockford area, and they need peculiar engineering students,' [Rep. E. J. "Zeke"] Giorgi said. 'This will be a central resource for that.' "

Press on, regardless! —C.G.

In Brief

5 Finalists for Presidency Dropped After Threats

SILVER CITY, N.M.—After two regents of Western New Mexico University received threats of violence against their families, the board abruptly rejected five finalists for the presidency of the institution and announced that a new search committee would start the process over.

Both regents, Lorraine Gutierrez, who is chairman of both the board and its search committee, and Ron Andazola, denied that the decision to reopen the presidential search had been prompted by the threats.

Ms. Gutierrez's husband received a bomb threat at his office and Mr. Andazola received a call from someone threatening to kill his son. The callers did not mention the presidential search, but the regents said the phone calls followed the public announcement of the finalists.

Ms. Gutierrez said the search process had been acrimonious because the acting president was not among the finalists. Some observers criticized the search committee for selecting the finalists after reviewing applications for only two days.

Athlete Killed in Crash Involving Team Van

JOLIET, ILL.—A member of the women's varsity basketball team at the College of St. Francis was killed last week en route to a game when the team's van went out of control and tipped over.

Teresita Vasquez, a freshman majoring in psychology, was riding in one of two vans that were traveling to Grand Rapids, Mich., for a game against Aquinas College.

The driver of the van in which Ms. Vasquez was riding attempted to pass another car, hit an icy spot on the road, and lost control. The van left the road and tipped on its side. No other vehicles were involved in the accident.

Ms. Vasquez, who was a star basketball player for her high school, was pronounced dead at the scene. Other players in the van were treated at a hospital in Michigan and released.

College officials held a prayer service for Ms. Vasquez and are planning a campus mass. Team officials canceled the game against Aquinas and have postponed the next few games.

Middlebury Fraternities Told to Admit Women

MIDDLEBURY, VT. — Fraternities at Middlebury College must admit women or face termination of their charters, the college's trustees have unanimously voted.

The action was taken in response to last year's report by a special committee on how student social life could be improved on the campus. The report suggested that the college's six fraternities—to which 300 males and 2 females belong—be banned because they promote elitism, alcoholism, and sexism.

"It's a rather creative, imaginative way out of a thorny problem," said Ron Nief, the college's director of public affairs.

Under the board's mandate, the Middlebury chapters must gain their national fraternities' approval to include women or sever all ties with the organizations. Fraternities have until March 31 to decide whether to comply.

The college has had fraternities since the turn of the century, but has not had sororities since the 1960's, when interest in them declined.

Investigation at Berkeley of Alleged Bias Expanded

WASHINGTON—The Education Department's Office for Civil Rights and the University of California at Berkeley have confirmed that an O.C.R. investigation of alleged discrimination in undergraduate admissions at Berkeley is being considered a "class complaint," which means that it involves patterns that may affect entire groups of students.

O.C.R. officials previously said they were investigating several complaints at Berkeley involving charges that white and Asian-American students are denied admission because of alleged quotas for black and Hispanic students. An O.C.R. spokesman said last week that one of those complaints was being considered the "class complaint," and that the "class" was the Berkeley College of Letters and Science.

The investigation at Berkeley is not as broad as the "compliance reviews" that the O.C.R. is conducting at the University of California at Los Angeles and at Harvard University. Those reviews, which involve the entire universities, are to be completed soon.

Berkeley officials have denied

Public-Broadcasting Effort Loses Major Support

WASHINGTON

The Annenberg Foundation has told the Corporation for Public Broadcasting that it is suspending its financing of a $150-million effort to use telecommunication technologies to help non-traditional students earn a college degree.

The foundation said it had made the decision because of a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service altering its tax status.

In 1981, the foundation agreed to provide the Annenberg / C.P.B. Project with $10-million a year for 15 years. The project has received $90-million, which has been used to develop televised college courses and new applications of computer and other technologies.

In a statement, corporation president Donald Ledwig said that "further discussions will take place concerning the foundation's action."

The foundation would not discuss its decision and referred calls to its lawyer, who could not be reached for comment.

Mara Mayor, director of the project, said that the more than 2,000 colleges that use the project's course materials "should be reassured that the materials will be there as before." She added that "everything that's in the pipeline will be completed."

Nearly five million people view the project's televised programs in an average week, and 125,000 students have received college credit for project courses, according to a spokeswoman.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

Boston U.'s Silber Announces He Will Run for Governor of Massachusetts

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

The president of Boston University, John R. Silber, whose new book *Straight Shooting* professes to explain "What's Wrong with America and How to Fix It," is about to put his ideas to the test—on a slightly smaller scale.

Last week the outspoken, often controversial Mr. Silber entered the race for the Democratic nomination to succeed Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis.

If his "outsider" candidacy succeeds, he would inherit the governorship of a state racked by budget deficits and paralyzed politically by a growing public disgust over reports of waste in government.

"We are in a crisis so serious that only a governor who is independent and who is smart enough and tough enough to make hard choices can turn this crisis into an opportunity," said Mr. Silber, in a statement announcing his plans for the race.

CITIZENS FOR
Silber
Democrat • Governor

Board Approves Sabbatical

Three other Democrats—former state Attorney General Francis X. Bellotti, State Rep. John H. Flood, and Lieut. Gov. Evelyn Murphy—have already begun campaigns for the nomination.

The university's board has approved Mr. Silber's request for a sabbatical leave for the duration of his campaign.

Although a newcomer to electoral politics, Mr. Silber is no stranger to Massachusetts political issues. In the mid-1970's he helped monitor the desegregation of the Boston public schools, and last year he was in the forefront of Boston University's innovative plan to run the school system of the city of Chelsea.

A Texas native, Mr. Silber was a dean at the University of Texas at Austin before assuming the Boston presidency in 1971. Mr. Silber, who describes himself as a lifelong Democrat but acknowledges voting for Ronald Reagan and George Bush, said he has the best chance of winning in November.

JAMES R. HOLLAND

John Silber: "Only a governor who is smart enough and tough enough can turn this crisis into an opportunity."

To qualify for a spot on the ballot in the September Democratic primary, however, Mr. Silber must win 15 per cent of the votes at a state Democratic Party convention in June, a task that could prove difficult, according to several political observers. Labor-union activists typically play an influential role at such conventions, and Mr. Silber's 18-year tenure at Boston University has included some stormy relations with faculty unions. Several political observers have speculated that Mr. Silber may instead decide before the mid-March deadline to run as an independent candidate.

With the state's budget crisis also a prominent issue, his record in managing the university's finances is also likely to draw close scrutiny. He is credited with restoring the university to financial stability and overseeing a tenfold growth in its endowment, which now stands at $183-million. But the university's unusual decision to invest $50-million of that endowment in a developing biotechnology company has been very controversial.

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